



January/February 2015

Xplor



HEAD BANGERS

WOODPECKERS ARE THE HARD
ROCKERS OF THE BIRD WORLD



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Thick, shaggy fur keeps a **bison** cozy during an ice storm at Prairie State Park.
📷 by Noppadol Paothong



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Xplor (ISSN 2151-8351) is published bimonthly. It is a publication of the Missouri Department of Conservation, 2901 West Truman Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO (Mailing address: PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102.) Subscription free to Missouri residents (one per household); out of state \$5 per year; out of country \$8 per year. Please allow 6–8 weeks for first issue. Notification of address change must include both old and new address (send mailing label with the subscriber number on it) with 60-day notice. Preferred periodical postage paid at Jefferson City, Missouri, and at additional entry offices. **Postmaster:** Send correspondence to *Xplor Circulation*, PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180. Phone: 573-751-4115, ext. 3856 or 3249.

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Send editorial comments to: **Mailing address:** *Xplor Magazine*, PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180; **Email:** Xplor@mdc.mo.gov. **Please note:** *Xplor* does not accept unsolicited article queries, manuscripts, photographs, or artwork. Any unsolicited material sent will not be returned.

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ON THE COVER

Pileated Woodpecker Nestlings

by Danny Brown

GET OUT!

DON'T MISS THE CHANCE TO DISCOVER NATURE AT THESE FUN EVENTS



1

Swing a hammer and **BUILD A BLUEBIRD BUNGALOW.**

Cape Girardeau Conservation Nature Center. February 17, 6:30–8:30 p.m. Register at 573-290-5218.

Eastern bluebird



2

Watch wild eagles soar along the riverfront at Clarksville **EAGLE DAYS.** January 24 and 25. For info, call 660-785-2420. Find other Eagle Days events at mdc.mo.gov/node/16598.

Bald eagle



3

Tie a popping bug fly at the **BEGINNING FLY TYING CLASS.** St. Joseph Regional Office. Mondays and Thursdays in January, 6:30–8:30 p.m. Register at 816-271-3100. Youth must be with an adult.



4

Learn how Sacajawea survived at **DISCOVER NATURE – LEWIS AND CLARK.** Twin Pines Conservation Education Center in Winona. January 8, 10 a.m.–1:30 p.m. Register at 573-325-1381.



5

Learn the basics of upland hunting at the **YOUTH PHEASANT CLINIC.** August A. Busch Shooting Range and Outdoor Education Center. February 26, 6–8:30 p.m. and hunt March 7. Register at 636-441-4554.



Even during winter, nature is on the move. Watch for these natural events around the following dates.

JANUARY 2

White-tailed deer bucks start to shed antlers.

FEBRUARY 5

Watch for pintail and mallard ducks migrating north.

FEBRUARY 17

Look for large flocks of reddish-orange chested robins.

FEBRUARY 18

Once temperatures rise above 60 degrees, male rabbits begin fighting and chasing each other while looking for mates.

FEBRUARY 21

Chipmunks come out of hibernation.

FEBRUARY 25

Listen for chorus frogs. Their calls sound like a thumbnail scratched along a comb.

WHAT IS IT?

DON'T KNOW?

Jump to the back cover to find out.



❶ I like the muck.

❷ I'm not a duck.

❸ I have big, funny feet.

❹ Old coots call me a "marsh hen."

Into the WILD frozen creek

Summer isn't the only time to seek a creek. Winter brings its share of amazing discoveries. Use this guide to know what you'll find when you head out into the wild.

What happened here?



A wild picnic took place on this stream bank. River otters, raccoons, or muskrats pried open clams and mussels to munch on the meat inside. Then they tossed the empty shells on the bank.

Heads Up!

Never, ever walk on an icy stream unless an adult says it's OK. Ice that isn't at least 4 inches thick isn't safe to walk on.

Take a Closer Look



It takes 11 to 14 months for bullfrog tadpoles to turn into frogs. That means the chubby polliwogs pass winter underwater. If you're lucky, you might spot them swimming lazily under the ice.

LOOK

Most mammals are nocturnal, so you may not see many in the flesh and fur. But footprints in the snow offer evidence of their nightly wanderings. Can you find the tracks in this photo?





Pack a small trash bag whenever you head outside. If you find litter, pick it up!

Northern cardinal



Cardinals, chickadees, and tufted titmice begin singing in February to attract mates (the early bird gets the girl) and to stake claims on patches of habitat. To learn what these early spring singers sound like, fly over to allaboutbirds.org.



Run your hand over a velvety soft patch of moss. Mosses are tiny plants that don't produce flowers or seeds. After a natural disaster, such as a forest fire or tornado, they are often the first plants to grow back.



If you spot a tree that seems as if it's been run through a ginormous pencil sharpener, you're likely looking at the handiwork of a beaver. Missouri's largest rodent uses its **sharp front teeth** to cut down trees. Beavers use trees for food and to build dens and dams. During autumn, a beaver will cut down, on average, a tree every other night.



A beaver can gnaw down a 5-inch-wide willow tree in under three minutes.



HUNGRY HUNTERS

by Brett Dufur

Coyote

When tummies growl, these hungry hunters skip the fruits and veggies and seek meat. Meat eaters are called carnivores (*CAR-ni-vor-z*). Eating meat helps these animals get all the energy they need to raise their young, stay on the move, survive long winters, and compete in nature's never-ending quest for survival. Head outside to see Missouri's meat eaters, from the slinky little mink to the big black bear.

But First, Make This Field Guide

- 1 Cut out the next two pages along the dotted lines.
- 2 Fold each cut-out down the middle.
- 3 Stack the cut-outs so the pages are in numerical order.
- 4 Staple the cut-outs together along the middle between pages 8 and 9.
- 5 Take your mini field guide to the nearest field, forest, or stream.

YOU DISCOVER HUNGRY HUNTERS



mdc.mo.gov

16



Bobcat

A MINI FIELD GUIDE TO MISSOURI'S MEAT-EATING MAMMALS

1

Coyote



Total Length: 39 to 54 inches
Weight: 18 to 30 pounds

Menu:
97%
Meat

You're more likely to hear a coyote's nightly howls and yelps than see one during the day. They like to hunt at night.

Rabbits and mice make up most of a coyote's diet. When there's lots of food to eat, coyotes will bury the extra food in a hole and come back for it later.



Badger

Babies:

Baby mammals are often born hairless with closed eyes and can't care for themselves. Female mammals make milk for their young.

Habitat: Habitat (*ha-bl-taat*) is a fancy word for where an animal lives. Most mammals need food and water, shelter from predators, and a cozy place to have babies. Thankfully, Missouri offers many kinds of habitat to suit many different mammals.

Feet: Mammals typically have four legs with toes and nails, claws, or hooves. Mammals that dig, such as moles, have strong claws for burrowing. Others mammals, like squirrels, have sharp claws for holding onto tree bark.

Saying Hi: Mammals "talk" using sounds, scent, touch, and movement — like when your dog wags its tail. We can learn a lot by studying the sounds and signals of Missouri's mammals.

3

14

What Makes an Animal a Mammal?

When animals have things in common, biologists group them together. For example, mammals are similar in many ways: teeth, hair, feet, how they raise babies, and more. Read on to learn what makes an animal a mammal.



Teeth: All of Missouri's adult mammals have teeth. They tell a lot about what a mammal eats, from gnawing on trees to piercing and tearing apart prey.



Hair: Mammals are fluffy for a reason. That furry coat keeps mammals warm. Most mammals have whiskers on their faces and a puffy tail that doubles as an extra blanket on cold nights.

2

Black Bear



Total Length: 46 to 78 inches
Weight: 86 to 900 pounds

50% Meat

During winter, bears fall into a deep sleep. Their pulse can drop to eight beats per minute. Learn more about Missouri's biggest meat eater at mdc.mo.gov/node/973.

Only about 300 black bears live in Missouri, so you're lucky to see one. Thanks to conservation efforts, black bear numbers are on the rise.

15

What Makes a Mammal a Carnivore?

{ A carnivore (CAR-ni-vor) is a meat-eating animal. Meat offers carnivores a big boost of energy so they can spend more of their day doing things other than hunting.

{ Carnivores are grouped together because they eat mostly meat.

{ Some mammals, such as the coyote, prefer a meat-only diet. Compare the meat meters on the following pages to see which carnivores tip the scales on a meat-only diet.



Bobcat



Total Length: 18 to 50 inches
Weight: 8 to 49 pounds

Menu: 99% Meat

{ The short tail, speckled coat, and pointed ears let you know you're not looking at an ordinary house cat.

{ Bobcats eat everything from squirrels to wild turkeys, but their preferred meal is rabbits.

{ About the size of a medium dog, the secretive bobcat is one of the larger wild mammals in the state.



4

13

Red Fox



Total Length: 12 to 46 inches
Weight: 7 to 15 pounds

Menu:
96% Meat

Red foxes are doglike with long puffy tails and a reddish coat. They are about the size of a heavy house cat.

What does the fox say? A lot! Foxes have many calls, including long yells, barks followed by a single squall, screeches, and more.



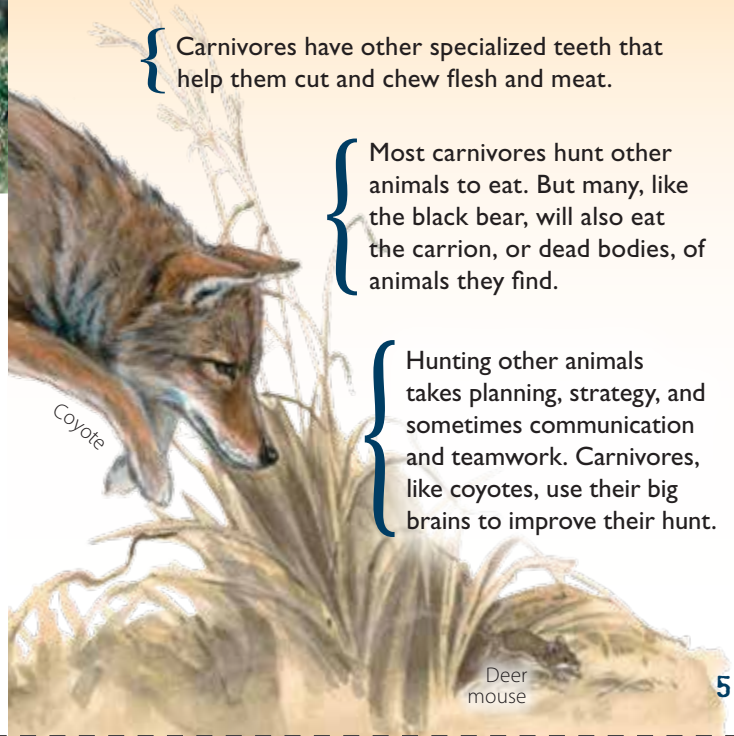
12

Meat-eating mammals have large, sharp canine teeth. These are used to seize and hold prey. Canines are also used for piercing and tearing meat. You have canine teeth too — they are usually a bit pointy.

Carnivores have other specialized teeth that help them cut and chew flesh and meat.

Most carnivores hunt other animals to eat. But many, like the black bear, will also eat the carrion, or dead bodies, of animals they find.

Hunting other animals takes planning, strategy, and sometimes communication and teamwork. Carnivores, like coyotes, use their big brains to improve their hunt.



Coyote

Deer mouse

5

Raccoon



Total Length: 21 to 38 inches
Weight: 6 to 25 pounds

Menu:
50% Meat

This masked bandit is easy to ID with its stocky body and striped tail.



Raccoons do most of their eating and prowling at night. They eat equal parts plants and animals.

Raccoons weigh the most in the fall, when they're plumped up for winter. The record weight of a raccoon was 62 pounds.

10

Striped Skunk



Total Length: 20 to 30 inches
Weight: 2 to 12 pounds

Menu:
50% Meat

Striped skunks eat equal amounts of plants and animals. Mice, rats, eggs, and dead carcasses are favorites, along with lots of insects and even bees and wasps. Yeouch!

You know you've been skunked when you sense their scent. Stripy generally gives several warnings before spraying, such as stamping its front feet or clicking its teeth.



7

Mink



Total Length: 20 to 27 inches
Weight: 1 to 3 pounds

Menu:
88%
Meat



A mink, about the size of a small house cat, lives on land like a weasel and in the water like an otter.

When it snows, a mink likes to slide down hills on its belly, just like a river otter.

Mink prey on critters from the water and the shore, including fish, crayfish, frogs, mice, rabbits, and more.

6

Gray Fox



Total Length: 31 to 44 inches
Weight: 5 to 15 pounds

Menu:
88%
Meat



The gray fox has grayish fur and a black-tipped tail, and is slightly smaller than the red fox.

Gray foxes have a yapping bark they give four or five times in a row. It's louder and harsher than the bark of the red fox.

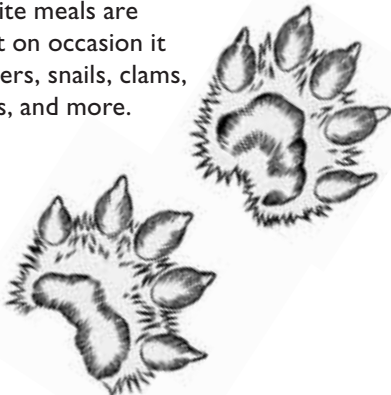
11

River Otter



Total Length: 34 to 53 inches
Weight: 10 to 30 pounds

Menu:
75%
Meat



A river otter's favorite meals are fish and crayfish, but on occasion it eats frogs, salamanders, snails, clams, snakes, turtles, birds, and more.

River otters can remain underwater for 3 to 4 minutes. Their ears and nose close when they go under.

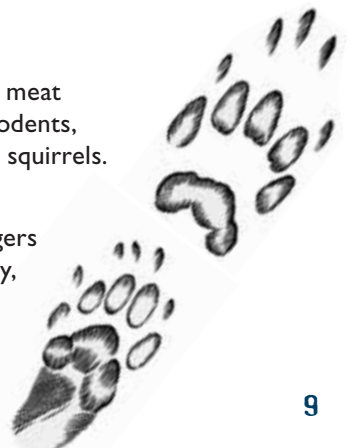
8

Badger



Total Length: 23 to 35 inches
Weight: 13 to 30 pounds

Menu:
100%
Meat



Badgers are strictly meat eaters, preferring rodents, rabbits, and ground squirrels.

Badgers are excellent diggers thanks to their heavy body, powerful muscles, strong front feet, and long claws.

9

HEAD BANGERS

by Matt Seek

With their bold black feathers, rowdy behavior, and head-banging habits, woodpeckers are the hard rockers of the bird world.

In a head-banging contest, you wouldn't stand a chance against a woodpecker. To understand why, imagine being kicked in the head by a professional soccer player. That's about the same amount of force a woodpecker feels when it slams its head into a tree — and woodpeckers bash their beaks into bark thousands of times a day. They do so to find food, hammer out holes in which to raise families, and drum messages to fellow woodpeckers. Keep reading to learn more about these hard-rocking birds.



Pileated woodpecker

When flying, woodpeckers flap a bit then glide a while. This gives their flight path a wavelike shape.



MINDEN PICTURES/Jiri Slama, BIA

Missouri's Feathered Drummers

Seven kinds of woodpeckers tour the Show-Me State. The tree trunk to the right shows where each species often hangs out on a tree.

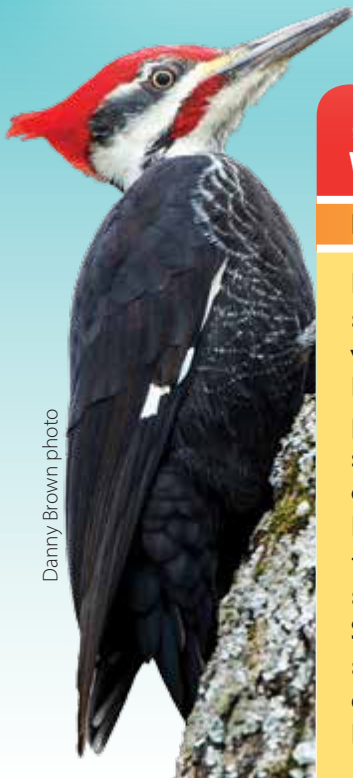


Pileated Woodpecker

Here all year

Pileated woodpeckers are Missouri's largest woodpecker, and boy do they pack a punch. The crow-sized birds hammer out huge rectangular holes in their search for carpenter ants and other insects. Sometimes the holes are so deep that they cause skinny trees to break in two. Oops.

Danny Brown photo



Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker

Visits during winter; flies north to nest

Sapsuckers drill tidy rows of shallow holes in living trees. When sweet sap leaks out of the holes, the little woodpeckers return to lick it up. If insects drop by for a taste, they become sapsucker snacks.

Although sapsuckers chase other animals away from their sappy soda fountain, hummingbirds, squirrels, and bats often slip in for a sip.

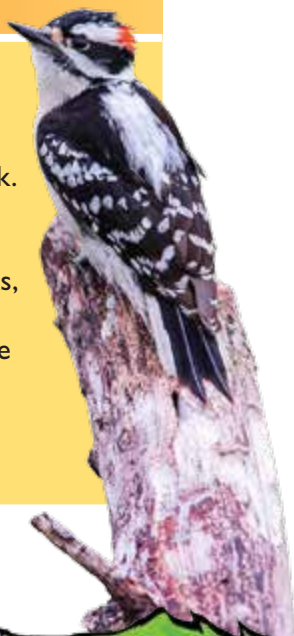


Danny Brown photo

Downy Woodpecker

Here all year

Missouri's smallest woodpecker isn't much bigger than a sparrow. But being dainty isn't a drawback. It's an advantage. A downy's light weight lets it cling to skinny branches, weed stalks, and wildflowers without breaking them. This way, the acrobatic little woodpecker can snap up insects that larger birds can't get.



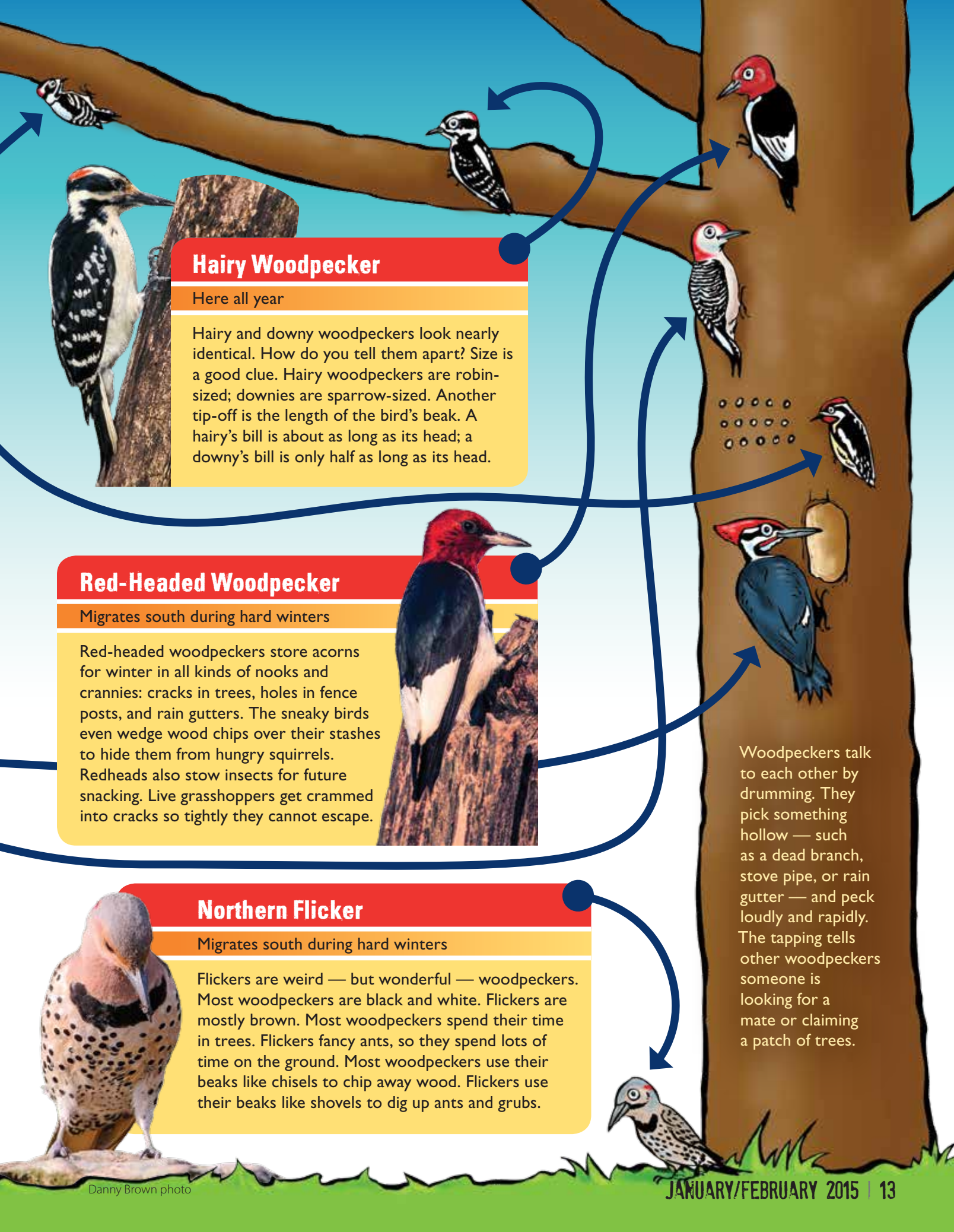
Red-Bellied Woodpecker

Here all year

Male red-bellied woodpeckers show off their drumming skills to pick up chicks. After a male excavates a nest hole, he taps around the opening to attract a mate. If a female's interested, she joins in the drumming and helps finish the nest.



Danny Brown photo



Hairy Woodpecker

Here all year

Hairy and downy woodpeckers look nearly identical. How do you tell them apart? Size is a good clue. Hairy woodpeckers are robin-sized; downies are sparrow-sized. Another tip-off is the length of the bird's beak. A hairy's bill is about as long as its head; a downy's bill is only half as long as its head.

Red-Headed Woodpecker

Migrates south during hard winters

Red-headed woodpeckers store acorns for winter in all kinds of nooks and crannies: cracks in trees, holes in fence posts, and rain gutters. The sneaky birds even wedge wood chips over their stashes to hide them from hungry squirrels. Redheads also stow insects for future snacking. Live grasshoppers get crammed into cracks so tightly they cannot escape.

Northern Flicker

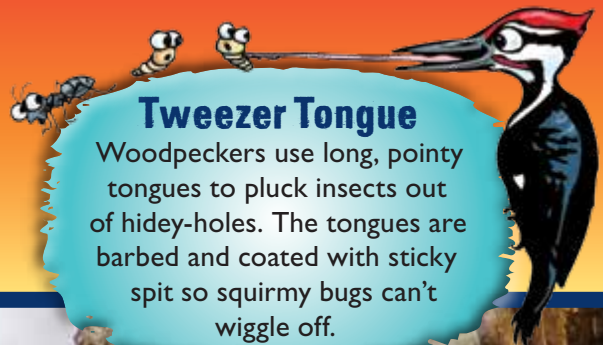
Migrates south during hard winters

Flickers are weird — but wonderful — woodpeckers. Most woodpeckers are black and white. Flickers are mostly brown. Most woodpeckers spend their time in trees. Flickers fancy ants, so they spend lots of time on the ground. Most woodpeckers use their beaks like chisels to chip away wood. Flickers use their beaks like shovels to dig up ants and grubs.

Woodpeckers talk to each other by drumming. They pick something hollow — such as a dead branch, stove pipe, or rain gutter — and peck loudly and rapidly. The tapping tells other woodpeckers someone is looking for a mate or claiming a patch of trees.

Built for Hard Knocks

Here are a few of the tools woodpeckers use to survive the hard knocks of their hard-rock life.



Tweezer Tongue

Woodpeckers use long, pointy tongues to pluck insects out of hidey-holes. The tongues are barbed and coated with sticky spit so squirmy bugs can't wiggle off.



Helmet Head

A thick, spongy skull absorbs the shock of a woodpecker's persistent pounding. The bird's brain is packed tightly inside so it doesn't slosh around.

Drill Bill

If a woodpecker's beak were pointy, it would get stuck a lot. Instead, its beak is wedge-shaped — like a chisel — which is perfect for chipping away wood.

Feather Filters

Heavy-duty hammerers — such as downy, hairy, and pileated woodpeckers — have feathers covering their nose holes to keep out sawdust.

Red-bellied woodpecker

No-Slip Grip

Clinging to trees isn't tough — if you have sharp claws to bite into bark and toes that point forward and backward for a no-slip grip.

Woodpeckers can peck 15 to 20 times a second and rack up 8,000 to 12,000 taps a day.

Kickstand Tail

The edges of a woodpecker's tail feathers curl inward. This makes the feathers strong and stiff. Woodpeckers prop their tails against tree trunks for balance as they climb.

Woodpecker eggs are pure white. Because they're laid in a dark cavity, they don't have to be camouflaged.

Cavity Creatures

Woodpeckers raise their babies in holes they hammer into trees. When excavating a nest, woodpeckers search for soft wood that is already dead or rotting, so their cavity creation doesn't hurt the tree. When the woodpecker family moves out, other critters move in. Squirrels, bats, screech owls, wood ducks, and bluebirds are just a few of the animals that make their homes in abandoned woodpecker holes.

Tree Huggers

Woodpeckers keep trees healthy by eating harmful insects. When there's an outbreak of tree-munching bugs, woodpeckers arrive in large numbers for a feast. Afterward, the forest sports a few more holes — and a lot fewer pests.



Eastern screech-owl



Evening bat



Southern flying squirrel

Woodpeckers use the tone of their tapping to locate insects under the bark.

© Jill Lang | Dreamstime.com



Welcoming Woodpeckers

With their bold colors and *whacky* way of finding food, woodpeckers are tons of fun to watch. Here are some tips to attract them to your yard.

Hang up some suet

Suet — animal fat mixed with seeds, nuts, and berries — is like candy to woodpeckers. Hang some in your yard, and woodpeckers are sure to come calling.

Fill a feeder

When woodpeckers aren't gobbling grubs, they love to nibble peanuts, corn, and acorns. Fill a bird feeder with these munchies, and soon you'll have hairy, downy, and red-bellied woodpeckers swooping in for a snack.

Leave dead trees

Ask your parents to leave dead or dying trees in your yard — unless the trees are a safety hazard. These "snags" make great places for woodpeckers to feed and nest.



Red-bellied woodpecker

To learn how to make suet, flock to xplormo.org/node/16068.

Illustrated by David Besenger

THIS
ISSUE:

BALD EAGLE VS GIZZARD SHAD

Following the Food

Missouri is one of America's hottest eagle hangouts. Nearly 4,000 eagles spend their winters here. Look for them along Missouri's big rivers, where they often fish from floating ice.

Perfect Predator

Bald eagles have massive hooked beaks for ripping apart fish and a wind-whipping wingspan of more than 6 feet. Their eagle eyes can spot a meal on the move a mile away!

Talon Take-Out

Eagles dive into meals feet first. Flying almost level to the water, they snag fish with an outstretched talon that has 10 times the gripping strength of humans.

Strength in Numbers

Millions of shad live in Missouri's rivers. That helps this fish family survive. Shad travel in large, constantly moving schools, leaping and skipping along. That's why shad are nicknamed "skipjack."

Boot Scootin' Shad

In winter, gizzard shad seek out warmer surface water to feed on plankton. When spooked, they can dart the length of your room in less than a second.

AND THE WINNER IS...

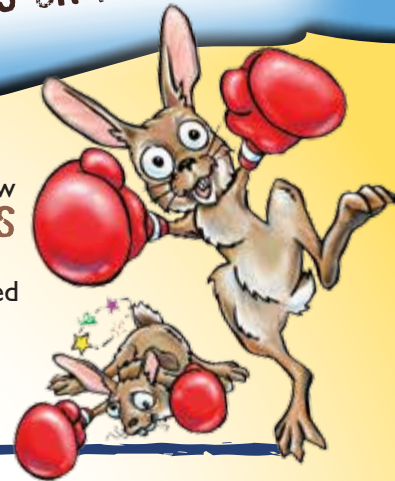
STRANGE but TRUE!

YOUR GUIDE TO ALL THE
UNUSUAL, UNIQUE,
AND **UNBELIEVABLE**
STUFF THAT GOES ON IN NATURE



Mother **MUD DAUBERS** lay their eggs inside tubes of mud. The wasps pack the tubes with live spiders they have paralyzed with their stingers. When the baby wasps hatch, they eat the spiders, leaving only piles of legs behind.

Female bunnies want brawny boyfriends. To show off, male **COTTONTAILS** box and bite each other. Often, one of the flop-eared fighters will leap into the air and try to kick his opponent in the head.

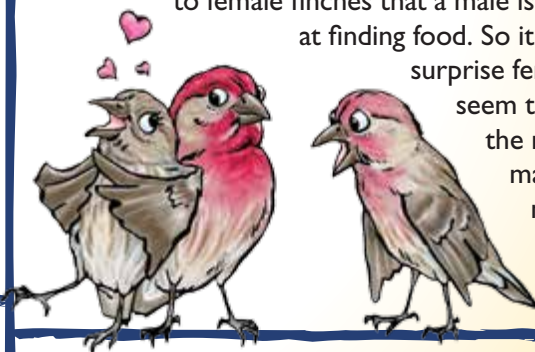


Seeing triple: **EASTERN SCREECH-OWLS** come in three colors.

Gray and brown screech-owls are common in Missouri. Reddish-orange screech-owls are less common.



Male **HOUSE FINCHES** get their reddish color from the foods they eat. Bright feathers may signal to female finches that a male is good at finding food. So it's no surprise females seem to prefer the reddest males for mates.



MINK — like their larger cousins, river otters — swim and dive with ease. Mink feel so at home in the water, they've been seen floating down rivers curled up in balls, apparently asleep.



THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRRELS

spend more than half their lives sleeping. The drowsy squirrels crawl into their burrows in October, fall deeply asleep, and don't wake up until April.



LEAST SHREWS are Missouri's smallest mammals. Fully grown, the insect-eating animals are barely bigger than your dad's thumb and weigh less than a ketchup packet from a fast food restaurant.

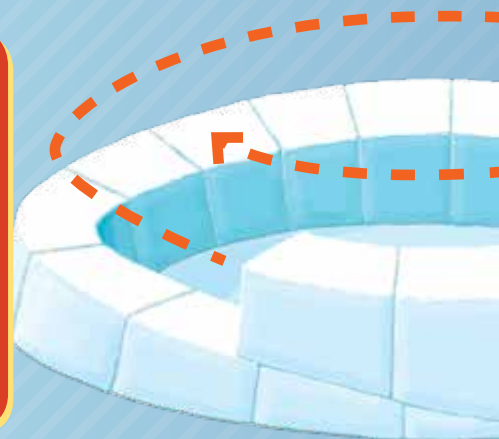
Bombs away! When flushed off her nest, a mother **NORTHERN SHOVELER** often poops on her eggs as she flies away. Biologists believe this makes the eggs less appetizing to hungry predators.



HOW TO Build an IGLOO

3

Place a single layer of bricks around the circle. Use your saw to cut a gentle slope from the top of the last brick to the bottom of the first brick. When you're done, the bricks should spiral like a coiled-up snake.



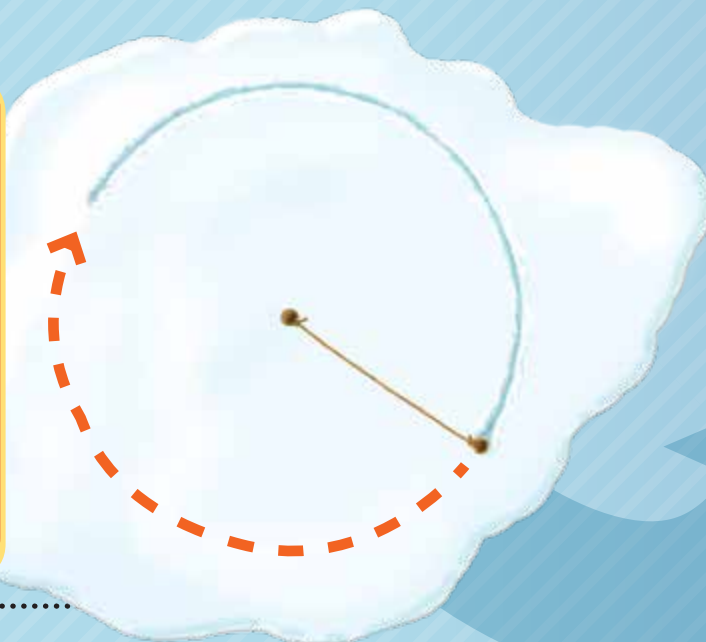
2

Use a carpenter's saw (or a bread knife) to cut hard-packed snow into bricks. The bricks work best if they're about 2 feet long, 1 foot tall, and 8 inches thick. You can make them smaller if they're too heavy. If the snow is too slushy to cut, pack it into 3-gallon storage tubs. Flip the tubs upside down and gently shake out the bricks. Wait 20 minutes before working with the bricks to let them freeze solid.



1

Push a stick into the snow where you want the center of your igloo to be. Tie a 4-foot piece of rope to the stick. Tie the end of the rope to another stick. While keeping the rope tight, walk around the center stick to scratch a circle in the snow.



4

Begin stacking bricks, one beside another, working your way around the spiral. (It's easiest if one person works inside the igloo and another works outside.) Trim each brick to fit snugly against the bricks on either side.

5

As you build up the walls, shape the bottom and top of each brick so that it leans slightly toward the center of the igloo. If you forget to do this, you'll build a tower instead of a dome.

6

Cut a brick that's the same shape but slightly bigger than the opening at the top of the igloo. Place it over the opening (you may need a tall adult to help). From inside the igloo, carefully shave off extra snow until the brick slips into place.

7

Pack any cracks in your igloo with loose snow, and smooth out the walls by hand, inside and outside. Last, cut out a door. Remember: It's easy to make the door bigger, but hard to make the door smaller. Start small.

XPLOR MOR

the Hungry game

Winter is tough on wild animals. Some mammals cope with cold by curling up in cozy dens to sleep. Many birds fly south where weather is warmer and more food can be found. Critters that stick around must work hard to find food. By February, the seeds that plant-eating animals had squirreled away have been eaten. And spring, with tender new plants to nibble, is weeks away. Meat eaters spend extra time hunting because their prey hunkers down when temperatures drop.

How to play

These hungry animals are out hunting for food. Can you figure out where they have been? Draw a line from each critter's start to its finish using only the spaces that contain facts about the animal.

Hint: You can use the same fact for more than one animal.



E



United States Postal Service Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation

(PS form 3526, July 2014)
Published annually in the February edition of this magazine as required by the United States Postal Service.

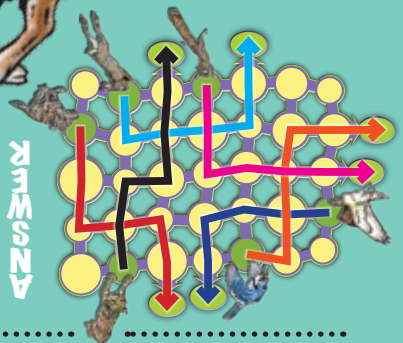
- 1) Publication Title: *Xplor*
- 2) Publication Number: 2151-8351
- 3) Filing Date: 10/27/14
- 4) Issue Frequency: Bimonthly
- 5) Number of Issues Published Annually: Six
- 6) Annual Subscription Price: Free In-State
- 7) Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication: Missouri Department of Conservation; PO Box 180; Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180; Contact Person: Shawn Cunningham; Telephone: 573-522-4115
- 8) Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher: Same as above
- 9) Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor: Publisher: Missouri Department Of Conservation; PO Box 180; Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180; Editor: Matt Seek; PO Box 180; Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180; Publication Manager: Nichole LeClair-Terrill; PO Box 180; Jefferson City, MO, 65102-0180
- 10) Owner: Missouri Department Of Conservation (Shawn Cunningham); PO Box 180; Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
- 11) Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities: None
- 12) Tax Status: The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes has not changed during preceding 12 months.
- 14) Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: August 2014

- 15) Extent and Nature of Circulation

a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run):	247,914
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail):	
(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions	
Stated on PS Form 3541:	0
(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions	
Stated on PS Form 3541:	0
(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution	
Outside USPS:	0
(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS:	2,131
c. Total Paid Distribution:	2,131
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail):	
(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies Included on PS Form 3541:	245,783
(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies Included on PS Form 3541:	0
(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS:	0
(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means):	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution:	245,783
f. Total Distribution:	247,914
g. Copies not Distributed:	4,500
h. Total:	252,414
i. Percent Paid:	0.9%
16. Electronic Copy Circulation

a. Paid Electronic Copies:	0
b. Total Paid Print Copies:	2,131
c. Total Print Distribution:	247,914
d. Percent Paid:	0.9%

18. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete.
Shawn Cunningham, Distribution Manager,
10/24/14



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FREE TO MISSOURI HOUSEHOLDS

ANSWER TO

WHAT IS IT?

FROM PAGE 3



Spot these crazy coots in a wetland near you. The **American coot**'s white bill and dark feathers make it easy to ID. The piercing red eyes of an adult signal it's ready to find a mate. Nicknamed the "marsh hen," the coot bobs its head when it walks or swims. Coots don't have webbed feet like a duck. Their oversized feet have side flaps to help them swim. They're clumsy fliers and make long running water takeoffs.